

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLAINE NOT IN IT

He Writes Chairman Clarkson a Letter

SETTLING THE QUESTION

By Declaring That He is Not a Candidate for the Presidency and Will Not Be a Candidate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Blaine has written to Chairman Clarkson of the republican national committee stating that he is not a candidate for the presidency and that his name will not go before the republican national convention for nomination.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Secretary Foster said to-night: "It will result, I think, in Harrison's re-nomination. Ohio won't have a candidate and will support Harrison. I think there will be no serious opposition to his re-nomination." Tracy and Noble held the same views. Cullom said in reply to a question that he will enter the field for the nomination.

WRECKED IN A FOG

A Greek Steamer Founders and Ten Men Supposed to be Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Greek steamer Embros, bound from Cardiff for Malta, has been lost on one of the Scilly islands. Fifteen of her crew were saved, but ten are missing. Her captain, mate and engineers are among the lost. The Embros was formerly the British steamer Borrowdale. She was of 1547 tons gross burden and was built by Short Bros. at Sunderland in 1875.

A pilot boat brought the news of the wreck of the Embros. The steamer left Cardiff yesterday and went ashore during a dense fog last night on the west of St. Martin, one of the principal islands of the Scilly group. As the tide rose the steamer floated off, but her bottom was so badly damaged that she filled and foundered. She sank ten minutes after she floated off. The last seen of the captain and nine other missing men they were trying to launch a boat. It is supposed that they went down with the steamer.

RAN INTO THE SWITCH

It Was Left Open and Two Trains are Wrecked and Two Men Killed.

LARRABEE, Mo., Feb. 7.—The west bound limited express on the Chicago and Alton while running at sixty miles an hour, was wrecked here at 4 o'clock this morning in a head-on collision with a side-tracked east bound stock train. The switch had been carelessly placed or tampered with. Both engines were totally wrecked, the baggage, express and smoker of the limited were splintered and about a dozen stock cars were thrown from the track. None of the passengers were seriously injured. Alexander Ellington, engineer of the freight, and Frank Keller, fireman of the passenger, were killed. The engineer of the freight was seriously injured and may die.

THAYER WILL ABDICATE

He Decides to Give Up the Office to Boyd Today.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 7.—After a long consultation with his legal advisers, Governor Thayer today decided to turn over the office to Boyd and accordingly sent him a letter this evening in which he says he cheerfully yields it up with out awaiting a mandate from the court and as he leaves the state Monday he wishes to turn over the office at 2 o'clock today. Boyd was notified by wire, and states that he will, if able to go down tomorrow, assume the governorship. Later he wired he would positively be on hand at the appointed time.

ANOTHER HOTEL HORROR

A Large Number of Persons Killed and Injured.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A disaster paralleling in horror, and probably exceeding in loss of life, the terrible occurrence in Park Place, occurred early this morning. The Hotel Royal, on Fortieth street and Sixth avenue, burned to the ground. A large number of people were burned to death, many were suffocated by smoke and others were crushed to death in the ruins. There were 120 guests in the house at the time of the fire, also 55 employees of the house. Of these, six were found dead, and six are in hospitals reported alive.

TEVIS AND HIS MILLIONS

With a Fortune of Twenty Millions He Will Retire From Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Rumors of the resignation of Lloyd Tevis as president of the Wells and Fargo bank, after holding the position twenty-three years, were verified late last night when it was learned that Tevis' resignation had been handed in to take effect next August. Tevis is forty years old and has amassed a fortune of twenty millions.

DISASTROUS FIRE

The City of Larned Swept By a Raging Conflagration.

LARNED, Kan., Feb. 7.—The most disastrous fire in the history of this town visited the city this morning, wiping out nearly \$125,000 in property and laying in ashes one of the best business blocks in the city. Insurance \$60,000. The origin is unknown.

ROPIING IN THE CREDITORS

A Fraudulent Claim Agency Exposed By the Police.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In consequence of the many letters lately received from the United States in regard to sending money to a William Lord Moore, an agent in London to promote claims to property in England, the United States legation in this city, with the aid of the police, has investigated and established the fact that Moore is a swindler with a New York connection, and the European Claims Agency, 11, Bow, Manager. The officials at the legation say that creditors' people who send disbursements and money, by having nothing to do with it.

AIMS OF THE ORDER

A Large Audience Attends the B'Nai B'Rith Entertainment

KNOWLEDGE AND CHARACTER

The Subject of an Interesting Paper Read by the Hon. Henry Greenbaum

Music by Able Artists.

rowers' opera house was packed last evening with people who came to enjoy the entertainment furnished by the independent order of B'Nai B'Rith. The opening number of the program was a violin solo by J. Roemerster after which Maurice M. Housman, the newly elected president of the local lodge, introduced Israel Cowen of Chicago. Mr. Cowen set forth in a pleasing manner the aims and purposes of the great Hebrew society and referred with pride to its honorable record in the past. He told of the charitable institutions in New York, San Francisco, New Orleans and other cities that have been fostered and built up by the united efforts of the various societies, and of the great work that is being done to ameliorate the sufferings of the Hebrews in Russia and care for the destitute refugees who escape from the tyranny of the czar. His address was followed by a violin solo by W. H. Knapp, which was heartily encored. Mr. Cowen then introduced the speaker of the evening, the Hon. Henry Greenbaum, of Chicago. Mr. Greenbaum said: "In response to the invitation from the officers of your society I have prepared a paper on the subject, 'Knowledge and Character'."

In which I have endeavored to set forth the best thought of which I am capable. From the times of Solomon and Socrates, down the corridor of centuries to the days of the Shakespeare and Carlyle, knowledge has been the noblest pursuit of the human race. Knowledge is a power in the world, and knowledge without character would be a source of evil. Together they are an integral part of the great society of man. The individual soldier is essential to the make-up of an army and so each man is necessary to a society. Honor and rank from no condition rise; act well your part, there all the honors lie." Knowledge should be of a twofold character, general and special. Special knowledge is that which each man possesses in the line of his particular calling. General knowledge is acquired for the good of society in general. Special knowledge should be thorough. No man can say "I know enough." The wisest of men are constantly adding to their acquirements, and in order to be successful each man must learn something from day to day. It is a matter of duty to one's self and to society. A little knowledge is a dangerous thing. A man to practice medicine must not be a tyro but a doctor. The lawyer must store his mind with legal learning. It is not necessary that the locomotive engineer should know how to prepare a prescription or that the druggist should know how to run a locomotive.

The Value of Special Knowledge. Every man should be the right man in the right place and in order to do his duty he must first of all know his particular calling. In no other way can perfect success be attained. By constant acquisition of this special knowledge men may climb from the foot of the ladder in any calling to the topmost round of success.

General knowledge occupies a wider field. Man alone has the power of articulate speech and he should be able to speak at least one language correctly. He who can speak two languages leads a better life and every language mastered gives us a better appreciation of our own. The knowledge of two or more languages tends to broaden our views, increase our knowledge and enhance our usefulness. Ignorance is the curse of God; knowledge is the wing by which we fly to heaven. Essential knowledge is better gained by a careful study of a few books than by pouring over whole libraries. The citizen of the United States is unworthy the name he does not understand the system of our government and the principles of our constitution. A knowledge of contemporary history is becoming every day more necessary to our success and as the result of the establishment of trading relations with south American countries, Spanish will soon be taught in our public schools.

The Cultivation of Character. Character is that which distinguishes one man from another. While some are moved by noble impulses others are actuated by selfish motives. Not every one will meet with success in life. "The poor have always with us," is a gospel truth. Benevolence, charity and self-sacrifice should be the order of B'Nai B'Rith and its purpose carried out will give labor to the unemployed, food to the hungry, clothing to the naked and will materially assist in establishing God's kingdom on earth. Knowledge and character combined will save us safely over the billowy waves of life. The speaker then paid a glowing tribute to woman maintaining that motherhood is her highest attainment and that the rearing of her children and directing of their physical, moral and spiritual culture is a sacred trust imposed upon womanhood. "I am disposed to hold woman responsible in a great measure for the shortcomings of man and on the other hand I give her credit for all that is great and noble in him."

The audience was dismissed after listening to a delightful trio by Messrs. Wellenstein, Knapp and Roemerster.

FLOODS IN SPAIN AGAIN

Last Year's Disaster Being Followed by Other Recent Reports.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—The year 1891 was marked in Spain by a succession of floods, which destroyed thousands of human lives, drowned an almost countless number of horses, mules and cattle, swept away valuable crops, and did other damage to an incalculable extent. The disaster at Consuegra, where hundreds upon hundreds of people were awakened from their sleep by the rush of the waters and when they sought safety in flight, were overwhelmed by the mad torrent, is still fresh in the minds of the Spanish people. Already this year there has occurred at Seville a flood in the Guadalquivir which did immense damage, and today comes reports from many places in the northern part of the kingdom stating that heavy floods are devastating the country there. From the dispatches received it is evident that the floods prevail throughout all the northern provinces. Already great damage has been done, and greater is feared, as the waters show no sign of abating.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Received by Banker Clews—A General Rise in Values Inevitable.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—During the past week, the course of business at the stock exchange has been quiet, irregular and, on the whole, towards lower prices. The market has, for the moment, fallen into the hands of the professional traders, among whom, as usual, the "bear" temper predominates.

There is no sufficient reason for construing this change of temper as meaning that the speculative feeling has collapsed, or that prices are destined to any important reaction. It means simply that the spirit of speculation, of the moment, is conservative, and that the "bull" leaders, appreciating this, deem it wiser to encourage an undulating advance, with its ups and downs, rather than to force prices in the direction of a straight upward line.

The extraordinary ease in the loan market can hardly possibly fail to produce an active, if not excited, speculation. When an extreme ease in money comes concurrently with a general depression in business, it may fail to develop speculation; but when—as is the case at present—it happens along with large crops and a healthy state of affairs at large, it almost inevitably carries along with it a general rise in the value of securities as well as of other investments. There are two especially potent monetary influences at present acting as a lever on the market. In the first place the farmers are doing a large amount of the proceeds of their abundant crops to the liquidation of their farm loans; which has the double effect of creating a fresh demand for investments from the holders of the liquidated mortgages, and of causing a large accumulation of currency at this and other Eastern centers.

The "bears" advance as their chief argument against an upward movement in prices that the world over, affairs are in a reactionary condition, which, they say, is attended with a commercial depression which is incompatible with a "bull" market for securities. There is a remembrance of truth in this, but nothing more. The reasoning would be sound if the depression to which it refers was the consequence of panic and its usual attendant widespread bankruptcy. It is true that the farming suspension and its surrounding circumstances were a sharp shock to business in all parts of the world; but there was nothing like the contraction of credit and the losses from failures that usually attend the great periodic panics. It was a shock, but little more; and its effect has been principally to create conservatism, to check really unsound enterprise, and to eliminate wild speculation at a few diseased spots in South America, rather than to produce a general violent disorganization of trade and finance. This amount of "shock" has serious reactions than that which ordinarily succeeds a general panic. Its effects are not only less severe, but are also briefer in their duration. There exists in Europe a contraction of unsound business and speculation, which is shown in the decrease of the commerce of Great Britain and that of some of the continental nations; but there is none of the excessive caution that denies capital or credit for meritorious undertakings.

The only dark spots in the home situation are the depression of business and the backwardness of payments at the south and the dullness of trade on the Pacific coast; both of which are mainly the consequences of undue expansion of speculation or over-creations of corporate capital in the respective sections.

No Vacancy.

It is not true that "The tailor makes the gentleman," but it is true that a gentleman cannot safely neglect the tailor's services if he wishes people in general to take him for what he is. A man prominent in Canadian political life was somewhat too careless in this respect.

This statesman was once on his way to call upon a well known gentleman in Quebec, and stopped an Irishman in the street to inquire the way.

"Can you tell me where Mr. Hunter lives?" said the statesman.

"It's no use your going there," was the unexpected reply.

"But do you know where he lives?" "Faith and I do; but it's no use your going there."

The inquirer began to get angry. "I didn't ask your advice. I simply want to know where Mr. Hunter lives."

"Oh, well, he lives down that street yonder, the first house 'round the corner; but I tell you it's no use your going there, for I've just been there myself and he's already got a man."

Mr. Hunter had advertised for a servant the day before, and the statesman, so the story goes, went at once and bought a new hat.—Youth's Companion.

In the Coming School.

Parent—My boy Sammy doesn't seem to be learning anything about figures. He can't do the simplest example in addition.

Teacher—Your boy Sammy is one of the brightest pupils I have. Mr. Wigles. He can mend a hole in a tin pan as well as a regular timer, go through the newly imported Danish exercise in callisthenics without a single mistake, put an invisible patch on an old shoe, take a watch to pieces and put it together again, tie a sailor's knot, do a chess problem and putty a pane of glass in a window as neatly as a glazier can do it.

"But he doesn't seem to know anything about reading, writing and spelling."

"My dear sir, we don't teach those studies any more."—Chicago Tribune.

Bad for Hankinson.

Willie (entertaining the young man)—Mr. Hankinson, you're made of dust, just like other men, ain't you?

Mr. Hankinson (with designs on Willie's sister)—I suppose I am Willie. What of it?

Willie—Nothing, only I heard say this morning your name was mud.—Chicago Tribune.

MEN OF THE HOUR

Members Who Receive Much Attention in Washington

RICHEST, OLDEST, YOUNGEST

The Sensational Staff Written About the Wealth of Senators is Much Overdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The youngest member, the oldest member and the richest member of congress are always the subject of attraction. Alas for the poorest member, he gets no consideration. In point of fact he is no rare avis, for there are ten poor men in congress to one comfortably well off, and scores of poor ones to one that can be counted rich. The sloppy staff which is written for newspapers about wealthy members is very much overdrawn. "Of course there are a good many men in congress who are well to do. There ought to be more of them, for as a rule the fellow who has not the ability to make some money and take care of it in private life is not worth sending to congress to do business for the public. There are exceptions to this rule, for some of the most valuable men in congress are poor men. Indeed, some of them are poor because they are in congress, though that pertains to those who have been a long time in the public service, more than it does to the recent arrivals.

The Wealthiest Member.

Of course the wealthiest member of congress is Senator Stanford; he is not only the wealthiest member at present, but the wealthiest man who has ever been in congress. Everybody knows his history, how he began at the bottom and climbed up through a mercantile career on the Pacific coast; then as a railroad builder, where most of his money was made; then as the owner of numerous interests, agricultural and otherwise, in the great west. Nobody can make an accurate estimate of his wealth. It is said by California that he owns the university, built by him as a memorial to his son, amounts in value to 50 or 60 millions of dollars. The building itself is a marvel, and must be seen to be appreciated. His home in San Francisco is a palace. His summer home on his great farm near this city, which is kept in perfect order, although he spends but a few weeks there each year, is crowded with rare paintings, and his paintings, and his residence here is one of the most elegant in Washington, and that is saying a good deal. Every morning the observer may see a team of spirited blacks driven to a heavy carriage bowling down Pennsylvania avenue toward the capitol, with liveried driver and footman on the box, and Senator Stanford sitting comfortably back amid the cushions. Every afternoon about the hour for the adjournment of the senate the team of the capitol, the footman takes a position inside of the entrance so as to be able to signal to the driver when the senator appears, and directly after the flag is lowered Mr. Stanford is on his way home, often accompanied by some fellow senator. Of course there are other senators who are "well fixed" but none sides up beside Stanford as to the question of wealth.

The Oldest Member.

As to the oldest members, of course Senator Morrill heads the list. He is near the end of his 82d year, but you would not think it to look at him or to hear him talk. He was the first man to make a speech in this congress, and he made it well too. The next man in years is Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, who is mentioned in the list of wealthy senators, and Senator Dawes of Massachusetts, is about the same age. They are both past 75. There are probably a dozen men in the house and senate who have reached or passed the three score line, or at least will do so before the end of the present congress. There are a hundred who have passed the three score line; 150 more who have passed 60, and a couple of hundred who have yet to see their 50th birthday.

The Youngest Member.

The youngest member of the present congress is Representative Bailey, who succeeds the long-haired Martin, who achieved distinction by blowing out the gas at a hotel here shortly after his arrival as a member. Bailey is unlike Martin in appearance and manner. He is well dressed, neat in his personal appearance, bright and evidently able. He made his maiden speech in the house the other day, and made it well, and was paid the compliment of being listened to by everybody. He will not be 30 years old until the 6th of October next. Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, who looks a good deal like Bailey, is another young man who will celebrate his 32nd birthday on the 19th of next month. Wagner of Brooklyn, was born in 1860, and so was Sherman Hoar, the distinguished nephew of the celebrated senator from Massachusetts.

A good many of the men who have been prominent in public life entered congress at an early age, among them Holman, Randall, Logan, Wood, Conkling, Colfax, Clay, Calhoun, Adams and Randolph. Whether those who are beginning their congressional life now at the early age of 30, or thereabouts, will attain the distinction which those of early days accomplished, remains to be seen.

SCHLEY AND REMEY RELIEVED.

Naval Precedent Takes Them From Vessel Commands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—There were some important orders issued from the navy department today, interesting in view of the recent prospect of a Chilean war, Captain W. S. Schley is relieved from the command of the cruiser Baltimore, which has occupied such a large share of public attention, and placed on duty in charge of the third light-house district with headquarters at Staten Island, N. Y., relieving Captain H. F. Pickens, who is ordered to command the cruiser Charleston, which figured so prominently in the Itata incident. Captain George C. Remy is relieved from her command and granted two months' leave of absence. Captain William Whitehead, who is at present on duty at the Boston yard, will leave that post the 15th and will take command of the vessel as soon as he can make the journey across the continent. Both the Baltimore and the Charleston are at San Francisco. It was stated at the navy department this morning that these orders had no bearing on the Chilean episode, as the relief of Captain Schley and Remy is a matter of rule, those officers having already served more than the regulation time as commanders of vessels. Their times expired some weeks ago, and it was at their urgent request that no change were made as long as there was a prospect of trouble. Their relief from their vessels during such a period would have been regarded as rather severe, unless there were some specific reason for the change. Captain Bradford was selected some weeks ago to succeed Captain Schley in command of the Baltimore, but his death at Portsmouth, N. H., recently, made it necessary to select another officer for that duty.

IT BACKED HIM TIED.

He Was Detained at Home He Must Have Been About There.

I was talking with a colored man who had been sweeping off the depot platform and making himself generally useful around the place, when a strange colored man, who had evidently walked a long way, turned aside and sat down on a barrel of salt close to us. It was two or three minutes before he spoke, and then he asked of the employee: "Was your name Miner Johnson, sah?"

"Yes, sah," was the reply.

"You belong right here, do you?"

"Yes, sah. Who was you, sah?"

"I was Miner Brown, sah."

"Brown—Brown! I reckon I nebber did meet up wid you befo'?"

"Reckon not. I live over at Tillbury, sah."

"Yes, I see. An did you cum ober heah to see me?"

"Yes, sah. Did you cum git married las' year?"

"Yes."

"Did you cum git fixed to a tall woman with a sore eye on 'er front end out?"

"Dat's de woman, sah."

"Mighty s'ry about gittin' around?"

"Yes."

"Spits on her hand, an goes 'dat' when she chops wood, same as a man?"

"Dat's my wife, sah. Did you see to know her?"

"Right well, sah. She was my wife, but she cum run'n' away las' year. I come to take her home."

"Nigger," said the man with the broom as he stopped back and assumed a pose. "I see a good nattered man, an I doan' want no row! Do you know how many strange niggers hev cum along heah in de las' six months an claimed dat woman?"

"No, sah."

"Don't ober, sah—'bout seven—an you make eight! I cum ole 'em all about it, an explained de bill cum, an took up my valuable time, which belongs to de Nashville railroad, an does you know what aile me now? Does you know, sah?"

"No, sah."

"Well, sah, I see cum tired out wid dis woman! Dat's my cabin right ober dar. You go ober an see Dinah. If she cum wants to go back wid you, all right; if she cum refuse den you'd better strike a gallop an git ober dis burg as fast as you kin, fur I feel a bilin' gon' on wid me, an if I turn loose I shall mangle you all to squash afore you knows it!"

The strange man arose and walked over to the cabin and entered it. Three minutes later he reappeared, took one long, lingering look around him, and then struck a gait and threw mud over his head as he got out of town.—Detroit Free Press.

Unrequited Affection.

They are telling a story on a young man in Detroit—it doesn't make any difference who he is—which somehow has only recently got into the current gossip.

It appears that during the past summer he put in a month at a lake resort in the northwest and there fell in love with a girl who didn't believe in reciprocity worth a cent. His persistence, however, was in noways abated by a little thing like that. One day the girl fell off the dock into the lake, and the young man being somewhat of an athlete and a swimmer jumped in and rescued her without much difficulty.

"Now," he said, as she stood dripping on the dock, "I have saved your life and you must marry me."

"Marry you?" she repeated in bewilderment. "Must I?"

"It's as little as you could do," he whispered, putting out his hands to her.

She gave him one look as he stood there all dragged and sloppy, and with a smothered shriek she plunged into the flood once more.

The next time she was rescued by a boy in a boat, and the young man was so mad he sent a bill to her father for a new suit of clothes.—Detroit Free Press.

Further Philosophy.

On the East Boston side of the South ferry stood a man who had been walking all over the island in search of work. He was without a cent and of every passer-by he asked money enough to pay his ferry toll.

No one paid any attention to him till he tackled a tall Yankee lumber dealer. "Ain't you got any money?" he asked.

"Nary a cent, boss."

"Well, my friend, here's the toll; but it's been my experience with the world that it don't make much difference to a man which side of the ferry he's on if he ain't got any money."—Boston Herald.

No Importance.

Headed—What have you there, my dear?

Wife—It is a new snip lotion to be used for falling out of the hair. Do you want some?

Headed—No, I think not. My hair falls out fast enough now.—Pharmaceutical Era.

No Thanks.

Featherstone—Do you believe in ghosts?

Travers—Well, for years I have been living in a haunted house.

Featherstone—You don't tell me? Who is it haunted by?

Travers—By my tailor.—Cretcher.

Featherstone—By my tailor.—Cretcher.